

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

### **Canada in the 1920s**

<b>An Uneasy Adjustment and Canada's Changing Economy</b> <b>Counterpoints pages 62-63</b>
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What is Inflation? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

What is Communism? What was the effect of the 1917 Communist  
(Bolshevik) Revolution in Russia on Canada? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

In 1926 a Royal Commission criticized the labour practices of \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

What was the effect of the Royal Commission? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

What was the One Big Union and why was it seen as a threat? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

In the middle of the 1920s what boosted Canada's economy? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

American Companies began to set up \_\_\_\_\_ in Canada.

Explain this process. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Define Primary and Secondary industries \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The Roaring Twenties</b> <b>Counterpoints pages 67-70</b></p>
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What evidence is there at the 1920s was the beginning of the modern “consumer age”? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Which innovations made the 1920s a period of change in communication?  
How did each of these innovations change Canadian society? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

How did these technological developments make Canada “smaller”? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

How did new technology contribute to the spread of American popular culture in Canada? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Canada’s national identity and independence increased in the 1920s. Give examples and explain how these contributed to Canada’s uniqueness. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

What does the interest in professional sports tell you about leisure time and the standard of living for Canadians in this period? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

<b>Missing the Roar: Women Counterpoints pages 72-73</b>
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In 1920 the main role for a woman was \_\_\_\_\_

Even though women were able to vote federally after 1918, very few women ran for office. List and describe the names and positions of women in politics in the 1920s. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

What was the Persons Case? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Who were the Famous Five? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Describe the legal proceedings (April 1928 and October 1928) surrounding the Persons Case. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Summarize the advance of Women's and Children's Rights in British Columbia. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_

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<p><b>Missing the Roar: Aboriginal Peoples</b> <b>Counterpoints pages 74-75</b></p>
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Were Aboriginal peoples classified as “persons”? What restrictions were placed upon Aboriginal people because of this? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Describe the purpose and process of Residential Schools. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

What is the Potlatch? Why were they held? Why did the government ban them? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

What was the Indian Act (look in the glossary)? What changes did the government make to the Indian Act when they were challenged by Aboriginal peoples? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_

How did self-determination apply to Aboriginal peoples? Explain the Six Nations’ attempt to gain self determination in 1923. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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<p style="text-align: center;"><b>A New Challenge to Federalism: Regionalism</b> <b>Counterpoints pages 77-79</b></p>
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What is regionalism? \_\_\_\_\_

What are the concerns for each region during the 1920s?

Maritimes \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Quebec \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Prairies and rural Ontario \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Western Canada \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

To what extent were these concerns resolved? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

When was the Progressive Party formed? What did they want? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Both the Liberals and the Conservatives had new leaders. Who were they?

\_\_\_\_\_

Why was the Progressive Party so successful in the 1921 election? What impact did this have on the federal government from 1921-1926? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

<b>Prohibition in Canada – CBC Archives</b>
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The Maritime Province adopted Prohibition in \_\_\_\_\_

In the United States, some gangsters such as \_\_\_\_\_ in  
Chicago created political and economic empires by \_\_\_\_\_

A new industry sprung up on Canada's East Coast called \_\_\_\_\_

Captain J.C. Kelly joined the Marine Division of the RCMP and earned the  
nick name \_\_\_\_\_ for his work. He was both \_\_\_\_\_  
and \_\_\_\_\_ by Rum Runners

Rum Running was a \_\_\_\_\_ dollar industry

\_\_\_\_\_ dictated a high price for illicit merchandise –  
and it was not only Rum. Other items included cases of \_\_\_\_\_,  
cases of whiskey, cigarettes, silk \_\_\_\_\_, and perfumes

The Rum Runner's boats were often faster and more reliable than the RCMP  
boats. Some of the types of boats they used included \_\_\_\_\_  
and \_\_\_\_\_

More than anything, the \_\_\_\_\_ behind the Rum Runner  
made him so successful

Captain Kelly estimates that only about \_\_\_\_\_ of Rum Runners got caught

<b>Prohibition, African Canadians, and Immigrants</b>
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### **Prohibition**

From \_\_\_\_\_ on, most provincial governments \_\_\_\_\_  
the sale of alcohol rather than banning it

- Canadians held \_\_\_\_\_ – a direct vote by electors –  
and eventually adopted government controlled liquor outlets

### **African Canadians**

African Canadians were \_\_\_\_\_ from coming to Canada  
prior to \_\_\_\_\_

- Those who did come faced \_\_\_\_\_

In \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ of 1918 allowed  
\_\_\_\_\_ schools for “Blacks” and “Europeans” – this  
remained unchanged until 1954

In Montreal there was racial \_\_\_\_\_ of seating in theatres

Not everyone believed in this though – in 1919 the Brotherhood of  
\_\_\_\_\_ Employees accepted black porters as members and in  
1924 Edmonton City Council \_\_\_\_\_ to ban African Canadians  
from public \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

### **Immigrants**

Immigration \_\_\_\_\_ were developed after WW1 and  
\_\_\_\_\_ was given to applicants from Britain and the US

Many Canadians thought immigrants would work \_\_\_\_\_ jobs that  
Canadians did not want

Restrictions on immigrants from \_\_\_\_\_ were particularly severe

<b>Counterpoints pages 10-11</b>
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In 1885 the Canadian Government imposed a \_\_\_\_\_  
against the Chinese – and the prices kept rising

In 1923 the \_\_\_\_\_ attempted to stop  
Chinese immigration altogether

This Act is referred to by the Chinese as \_\_\_\_\_

In 2006 the Canadian government agreed to \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Do you think the current government should try to right the wrongs of past  
generations by apologizing and offering financial compensation? Why?

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